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LEON E. JEW, Esq.
DAHYYE LAW GROUP
Suite 288
5776 Stoneridge Mall Rd.
Pleasanton, CA 94588

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| EXAMINER |
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YEN, ERIC L

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/529,087 | Applicant(s) CHAN, NING-PING | |
| | Examiner ERIC YEN | Art Unit 2626 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 April 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,8,15,22,32,42 and 49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,8,15,22,32,42 and 49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In response to the Advisory Action mailed 3/12/09, applicant has submitted an amendment filed 4/22/09.

Claims 1, 8, 15, 22, and 32, have been amended.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 8, 15, 22, 32, 42, and 49, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Priority for certain features (i.e., adjusting the size of the bubble and the tail of the bubble, the use of a server for the processing) does not have benefit of the 9/30/02 priority date because they are not described in provisional application 60/414,623.

Priority of the provisional application relates to translation and presentation of the bubble with the original text and the translation.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 22 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 22 recites "the content" in the 3rd to last line which refers to the content of the callout but as claimed has no antecedent basis.

Claim 32, recites "wherein said application comprises" (parallel limitations to Claim 22) but does not recite an application in the method claim.

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Claim 42 contains a typographical error in line 3 (“user” instead of –user’s”) and also recites “returned from the server” when no previous returning step is recited (line 10)

Claim 49 recites “user’s computer when no previous recitation of user computer is recited (line 10)

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 8, and 15, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Proszeky et al. (“Context-Sensitive Electronic Dictionaries”), hereafter Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky (“Comprehension Assistance Meets Machine Translation”), hereafter Proszeky2

As per Claim 1, 8, 15, Proszeky1 teaches/suggests providing a user with bilingual annotation on a piece of textual information in a first language contained in an electronic document displayed in the user’s screen (“provide translations for any piece of text displayed on a computer screen... text acquisition from the screen, morpho-syntactic analysis of the context of the selected word, dictionary lookup... able to

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recognize... multi-word expressions on the screen”, Abstract; “reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second”, Introduction, paragraph 4; what is contained in the bubble is an annotation for the text analyzed by the translator, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

screen-scraping a segment of text adjacent to, or overlaid by, the user's pointer, (“text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions”, Abstract; “context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “linguistic analysis”, Section 3; where text acquisition is scraping a screen for text, and depends on where the mouse is. Linguistic analysis is language analysis and analyzing a language based on context requires knowing the grammar which defines how words surrounding a word affect its meaning, and so the linguistic analysis uses a number of logic/linguistic/grammatical rules to determine the meaning of a word [and make logical sense out of it, hence the rules are logical too])

said segment's length being automatically adjusted according to one or more logic, linguistic, and/or grammatical rules (“text acquisition from the screen... selected word...able to recognize...multi-word expressions... morphological analysis”, Abstract; “idiomatic phrases”, Section 3, especially paragraph 4; where being able to recognize a single selected word or a multi-word expression for translation adjusts the analysis

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window length to the number of words in the word/expression based on properties [rules] of the language being analyzed, which includes linguistic/language rules and any grammar rules that define a sequence of words as an expression/phrase/sentence. These rules make a sensible/logical decision on what to translate and so they are logical in nature as well)

calibrating said screen-scraped segment of text into a query according to one or more logic, linguistic and/or grammatical rules ("acquires text from anywhere", Introduction, paragraph 4; "morpho-syntactic analysis of its context to determine what to look up in the dictionaries", Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis combines a word with context information [calibrating a query] to perform a dictionary lookup, and morpho-syntactic [i.e., language/linguistic] analysis performs syntax analysis using the rules of a language, which is a form of grammatical analysis since syntax deals with, among other things, parts of speech [e.g., verb, noun, etc.] and the analysis makes sense out of the word and so is logical in nature as well)

translate said query into a second language by looking up a database and applying a set of logic, linguistic and grammatical rules ("linguistic analysis and dictionary lookups... morpho-syntactic analysis", Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis and its rules is used to determine the context [linguistic and grammatical information] to determine what to logically retrieve from the dictionaries [where the context information is somehow mapped to the correct translation, and the mapping is a rule of sorts])

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display on the user's screen a callout containing textual information, comprising said query and said query's translation ("bubble", Introduction, paragraph 4; "output of the program", Section 3, especially last paragraph; "text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the bubble contains the translation information, and when the system can process either a single word or a number of words, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

wherein said callout is dynamically associated with the user's pointer ("reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the mouse pointer determines the translation point and the bubble is obviously linked to the translation point and so is dynamically associated with the mouse pointer depending on where the mouse pointer is).

Proszeky1 fails to teach wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the textual information therein, and wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and where the textual information in the callout includes reading aid information.

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Proszeky2 teaches wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the textual information therein (Figures 1 and 3; where the bubbles in Figures 1 and 3 are visibly sized to the smallest size that fits all of the relevant information

and wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer (Figures 1 and 3; where the word bubbles have a sharp point sticking out of the upper left corner which is a tail that approximately overlaps with the user's pointer because they point to the selected word/expression, and as described in Proszeky1, the selection depends on placing a mouse on the selected word/expression and so the mouse's position would be approximately where the tail is located/pointing to)

and where the textual information in the callout includes reading aid information ("pop-up bubble... can show much more than just dictionary entries... explanatory", Section 2.3, last paragraph; where the explanatory information and other information helps the user to understand the text).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1 to include the teaching of Proszeky2 of wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the textual information therein, and wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer and where the textual information in the callout includes reading aid information, in order to provide all of the information needed for a human reader to understand or interpret the text displayed on the screen, as described by Proszeky2 (Introduction, paragraph 1).

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4. Claims 22, 32, 42, and 49, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2 and Scanlan (US 6,857,022)

As per Claim 22, Proszeky1 teaches/suggests a system for providing a user with bilingual annotation on a piece of textual information in a first language contained in an electronic document, comprising an application which operates to: (“provide translations for any piece of text displayed on a computer screen... text acquisition from the screen, morpho-syntactic analysis of the context of the selected word, dictionary lookup... able to recognize... multi-word expressions on the screen”, Abstract; “reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second”, Introduction, paragraph 4; what is contained in the bubble is an annotation for the text analyzed by the translator, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

screen-scrape a segment of text adjacent to, or overlaid by, the user’s pointer, (“text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions”, Abstract; “context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “linguistic analysis”, Section 3; where text acquisition is scraping a screen for text, and depends on where the mouse is. Linguistic analysis is language analysis and analyzing a language based on context requires knowing the

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grammar which defines how words surrounding a word affect its meaning, and so the linguistic analysis uses a number of logic/linguistic/grammatical rules to determine the meaning of a word [and make logical sense out of it, hence the rules are logical too])

calibrate said screen-scraped segment of text into a query ("acquires text from anywhere", Introduction, paragraph 4; "morpho-syntactic analysis of its context to determine what to look up in the dictionaries", Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis combines a word with context information [calibrating a query] to perform a dictionary lookup, and morpho-syntactic [i.e., language/linguistic] analysis performs syntax analysis using the rules of a language, which is a form of grammatical analysis since syntax deals with, among other things, parts of speech [e.g., verb, noun, etc.] and the analysis makes sense out of the word and so is logical in nature as well)

translate said query into a second language ("linguistic analysis and dictionary lookups... morpho-syntactic analysis", Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis and its rules is used to determine the context [linguistic and grammatical information] to determine what to logically retrieve from the dictionaries [where the context information is somehow mapped to the correct translation, and the mapping is a rule of sorts])

send a signal to display said query and said query's translation in a callout on the user's screen ("bubble", Introduction, paragraph 4; "output of the program", Section 3, especially last paragraph; "text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the bubble contains the

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translation information returned from the translation process, and when the system can process either a single word or a number of words, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

wherein the length of said segment of text is automatically adjusted according to one or more logic, linguistic, and/or grammatical rules ("text acquisition from the screen... selected word...able to recognize...multi-word expressions... morphological analysis", Abstract; "idiomatic phrases", Section 3, especially paragraph 4; where being able to recognize a single selected word or a multi-word expression for translation adjusts the analysis window length to the number of words in the word/expression based on properties [rules] of the language being analyzed, which includes linguistic/language rules and any grammar rules that define a sequence of words as an expression/phrase/sentence. These rules make a sensible/logical decision on what to translate and so they are logical in nature as well)

wherein said callout's position is dynamically associated with the user's pointer ("reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the mouse pointer determines the translation point and the bubble is obviously linked to the translation point and so is dynamically associated with the mouse pointer depending on where the mouse pointer is).

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Proszeky1 fails to teach where the callout includes reading aid information, wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein.

Proszeky2 teaches where the display in the callout includes reading aid information ("pop-up bubble... can show much more than just dictionary entries... explanatory", Section 2.3, last paragraph; where the explanatory information and other information helps the user to understand the text).

wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer (Figures 1 and 3; where the word bubbles have a sharp point sticking out of the upper left corner which is a tail that approximately overlaps with the user's pointer because they point to the selected word/expression, and as described in Proszeky1, the selection depends on placing a mouse on the selected word/expression and so the mouse's position would be approximately where the tail is located/pointing to)

wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein (Figures 1 and 3; where the bubbles in Figures 1 and 3 are visibly sized to the smallest size that fits all of the relevant information)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1 to include the teaching of Proszeky2 of where the callout includes reading aid information, wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein, in order to provide all of the information needed for a human reader

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to understand or interpret the text displayed on the screen, as described by Proszeky2 (Introduction, paragraph 1).

Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, fail to teach where providing the textual information is done by returning the information from a web server, where the electronic document is a website supported by a web server, wherein said application comprises a graphical user interface embedded in each page of said web site, said graphical user interface comprising: means for activation or deactivation of said application, and means for selecting said second language from a list of languages, wherein said application is automatically activated when said second language is selected, and wherein said graphical user interface further comprises means for setting parameters of said callout.

Scanlan teaches where providing the textual information is done by returning the information from a web server (Figure 6, "processes the request by translating the text... transferred to the customer's browser and displayed in the requested language", col. 3, lines 32-45; "web page", col. 3, lines 3-13; where Scanlan teaches that the translation is done remotely and so the remote location "serves" the customer with the translated information)

where the electronic document is a website supported by a web server ("web page... translation", col. 3, lines 1-21; where Scanlan teaches that web pages are being translated),

wherein said application comprises a graphical user interface embedded in each page of said web site (Figure 6; "webmaster... can include... to instantaneously enable

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a one-click translation... another selection of a target language will invoke the process”, col. 5, lines 45-61; where Figure 6 shows the language selection displayed to a user and is a banner so it is present for all webpages that it is programmed into)

said graphical user interface comprising: means for activation or deactivation of said application (Figure 6; “webmaster... can include... to instantaneously enable a one-click translation... another selection of a target language will invoke the process”, col. 5, lines 45-61; where the "go" button serves to activate a translation process)

and means for selecting said second language from a list of languages (Figure 6; where Figure 6 shows a list of languages to choose from),

wherein said application is automatically activated when said second language is selected (Figure 6; where one of the variations [just above the FIG 6 label] does not include a Go button, and so it is automatically activated upon selection),

and wherein said graphical user interface further comprises means for setting parameters of said callout (Figure 6; where the target translation language is a parameter of the callout because it determines what language the text in the callout becomes, and so selecting a language sets a parameter of the callout.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, to include the teaching of Scanlan of where providing the textual information is done by returning the information from a web server, where the electronic document is a website supported by a web server, wherein said application comprises a graphical user interface embedded in each page of said web site, said graphical user interface comprising: means for activation or

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deactivation of said application, and means for selecting said second language from a list of languages, wherein said application is automatically activated when said second language is selected, and wherein said graphical user interface further comprises means for setting parameters of said callout, in order to provide an easy method for selecting a target translation method, as described by Scanlan (col. 5, lines 45-60; where one-click and "all the customer has to do" implies ease of use).

As per Claim 32, Proszeky¹ teaches/suggests a method for providing a user with bilingual annotation on a piece of textual information in a first language contained in an electronic document, comprising the steps of: ("provide translations for any piece of text displayed on a computer screen... text acquisition from the screen, morpho-syntactic analysis of the context of the selected word, dictionary lookup... able to recognize... multi-word expressions on the screen", Abstract; "reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second", Introduction, paragraph 4; what is contained in the bubble is an annotation for the text analyzed by the translator, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

screen-scraping a segment of text adjacent to, or overlaid by, the user's pointer, ("text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract;

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“context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “linguistic analysis”, Section 3; where text acquisition is scraping a screen for text, and depends on where the mouse is. Linguistic analysis is language analysis and analyzing a language based on context requires knowing the grammar which defines how words surrounding a word affect its meaning, and so the linguistic analysis uses a number of logic/linguistic/grammatical rules to determine the meaning of a word [and make logical sense out of it, hence the rules are logical too])

calibrating said screen-scraped segment of text into a query according to one or more rules(“acquires text from anywhere”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “morpho-syntactic analysis of its context to determine what to look up in the dictionaries”, Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis combines a word with context information [calibrating a query] to perform a dictionary lookup, and morpho-syntactic [i.e., language/linguistic] analysis performs syntax analysis using the rules of a language, which is a form of grammatical analysis since syntax deals with, among other things, parts of speech [e.g., verb, noun, etc.] and the analysis makes sense out of the word and so is logical in nature as well)

translating said query into a second language by looking up a database and applying a set of logic, linguistic, and grammatical rules (“linguistic analysis and dictionary lookups... morpho-syntactic analysis”, Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis and its rules is used to determine the context [linguistic and grammatical information] to determine what to logically retrieve from the dictionaries

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[where the context information is somehow mapped to the correct translation, and the mapping is a rule of sorts])

returning said query along with said query's translation to the user's screen ("bubble", Introduction, paragraph 4; "output of the program", Section 3, especially last paragraph; "text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the translation is returned from the translation process to be displayed in the bubble)

sending a signal to display a callout containing said query and said query's translation ("bubble", Introduction, paragraph 4; "output of the program", Section 3, especially last paragraph; "text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the bubble contains the translation information returned from the translation process, and when the system can process either a single word or a number of words, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

wherein the length of said segment of text is automatically adjusted according to one or more logic, linguistic, and/or grammatical rules ("text acquisition from the screen... selected word...able to recognize...multi-word expressions... morphological analysis", Abstract; "idiomatic phrases", Section 3, especially paragraph 4; where being able to recognize a single selected word or a multi-word expression for translation

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adjusts the analysis window length to the number of words in the word/expression based on properties [rules] of the language being analyzed, which includes linguistic/language rules and any grammar rules that define a sequence of words as an expression/phrase/sentence. These rules make a sensible/logical decision on what to translate and so they are logical in nature as well)

wherein said callout's position is dynamically associated with the user's pointer ("reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the mouse pointer determines the translation point and the bubble is obviously linked to the translation point and so is dynamically associated with the mouse pointer depending on where the mouse pointer is).

Proszeky1 fails to teach where the callout includes reading aid information, wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein.

Proszeky2 teaches where the display in the callout includes reading aid information ("pop-up bubble... can show much more than just dictionary entries... explanatory", Section 2.3, last paragraph; where the explanatory information and other information helps the user to understand the text).

wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer (Figures 1 and 3; where the word bubbles have a sharp point sticking out of the upper left corner which is a tail that approximately overlaps with the user's pointer

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because they point to the selected word/expression, and as described in Proszeky1, the selection depends on placing a mouse on the selected word/expression and so the mouse's position would be approximately where the tail is located/pointing to)

wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein (Figures 1 and 3; where the bubbles in Figures 1 and 3 are visibly sized to the smallest size that fits all of the relevant information)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1 to include the teaching of Proszeky2 of where the callout includes reading aid information, wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein, in order to provide all of the information needed for a human reader to understand or interpret the text displayed on the screen, as described by Proszeky2 (Introduction, paragraph 1).

Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, fail to teach where providing the textual information is done by returning the information from a web server, where the electronic document is a website supported by a web server, wherein said application comprises a graphical user interface embedded in each page of said web site, said graphical user interface comprising: means for activation or deactivation of said application, and means for selecting said second language from a list of languages, wherein said application is automatically activated when said second language is selected, and wherein said graphical user interface further comprises means for setting parameters of said callout.

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Scanlan teaches where providing the textual information is done by returning the information from a web server (Figure 6, "processes the request by translating the text... transferred to the customer's browser and displayed in the requested language", col. 3, lines 32-45; "web page", col. 3, lines 3-13; where Scanlan teaches that the translation is done remotely and so the remote location "serves" the customer with the translated information)

where the electronic document is a website supported by a web server ("web page... translation", col. 3, lines 1-21; where Scanlan teaches that web pages are being translated),

wherein said application comprises a graphical user interface embedded in each page of said web site (Figure 6; "webmaster... can include... to instantaneously enable a one-click translation... another selection of a target language will invoke the process", col. 5, lines 45-61; where Figure 6 shows the language selection displayed to a user and is a banner so it is present for all webpages that it is programmed into)

said graphical user interface comprising: means for activation or deactivation of said application (Figure 6; "webmaster... can include... to instantaneously enable a one-click translation... another selection of a target language will invoke the process", col. 5, lines 45-61; where the "go" button serves to activate a translation process)

and means for selecting said second language from a list of languages (Figure 6; where Figure 6 shows a list of languages to choose from),

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wherein said application is automatically activated when said second language is selected (Figure 6; where one of the variations [just above the FIG 6 label] does not include a Go button, and so it is automatically activated upon selection),

and wherein said graphical user interface further comprises means for setting parameters of said callout (Figure 6; where the target translation language is a parameter of the callout because it determines what language the text in the callout becomes, and so selecting a language sets a parameter of the callout.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, to include the teaching of Scanlan of where providing the textual information is done by returning the information from a web server, where the electronic document is a website supported by a web server, wherein said application comprises a graphical user interface embedded in each page of said web site, said graphical user interface comprising: means for activation or deactivation of said application, and means for selecting said second language from a list of languages, wherein said application is automatically activated when said second language is selected, and wherein said graphical user interface further comprises means for setting parameters of said callout, in order to provide an easy method for selecting a target translation method, as described by Scanlan (col. 5, lines 45-60; where one-click and "all the customer has to do" implies ease of use).

As per Claim 42, Proszeky1 teaches/suggests a system for providing a real-time multilingual annotation to a user, said system comprising: ("provide translations for any

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piece of text displayed on a computer screen... text acquisition from the screen, morpho-syntactic analysis of the context of the selected word, dictionary lookup... able to recognize... multi-word expressions on the screen”, Abstract; “reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second”, Introduction, paragraph 4; what is contained in the bubble is an annotation for the text analyzed by the translator, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

(a) a client application which runs on a user's computer, said client application being operable to: screen-scrape a segment of text in a first language, said segment of text being adjacent to, or overlaid by, the user's pointer, (“text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions”, Abstract; “context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “linguistic analysis”, Section 3; where text acquisition is scraping a screen for text, and depends on where the mouse is. Linguistic analysis is language analysis and analyzing a language based on context requires knowing the grammar which defines how words surrounding a word affect its meaning, and so the linguistic analysis uses a number of logic/linguistic/grammatical rules to determine the meaning of a word [and make logical sense out of it, hence the rules are logical too])

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calibrate said screen-scraped segment of text into a query (“acquires text from anywhere”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “morpho-syntactic analysis of its context to determine what to look up in the dictionaries”, Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis combines a word with context information [calibrating a query] to perform a dictionary lookup, and morpho-syntactic [i.e., language/linguistic] analysis performs syntax analysis using the rules of a language, which is a form of grammatical analysis since syntax deals with, among other things, parts of speech [e.g., verb, noun, etc.] and the analysis makes sense out of the word and so is logical in nature as well)

send said query to be translated (“translation point”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “linguistic analysis”, Section 3; where the acquired text is given to the translation process to be translated)

display an annotation callout which contains said query and the translation of said query returned from the translation (“bubble”, Introduction, paragraph 4; “output of the program”, Section 3, especially last paragraph; “text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions”, Abstract; “context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point”, Introduction, paragraph 4; where the bubble contains the translation information returned from the translation process, and when the system can process either a single word or a number of words, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

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(b) a translation application operable to translating said query into a second language by looking up a database and applying a set of logic, linguistic, and grammatical rules ("linguistic analysis and dictionary lookups... morpho-syntactic analysis", Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis and its rules is used to determine the context [linguistic and grammatical information] to determine what to logically retrieve from the dictionaries [where the context information is somehow mapped to the correct translation, and the mapping is a rule of sorts])

return the translation of said query to the client application ("bubble", Introduction, paragraph 4; "output of the program", Section 3, especially last paragraph; "text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the bubble contains the translation information returned from the translation process)

wherein said segment of text is automatically adjusted according to one or more logic, linguistic, and/or grammatical rules ("text acquisition from the screen... selected word...able to recognize...multi-word expressions... morphological analysis", Abstract; "idiomatic phrases", Section 3, especially paragraph 4; where being able to recognize a single selected word or a multi-word expression for translation adjusts the analysis window length to the number of words in the word/expression based on properties [rules] of the language being analyzed, which includes linguistic/language rules and any grammar rules that define a sequence of words as an expression/phrase/sentence.

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These rules make a sensible/logical decision on what to translate and so they are logical in nature as well)

wherein said callout is dynamically associated with the user's pointer ("reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the mouse pointer determines the translation point and the bubble is obviously linked to the translation point and so is dynamically associated with the mouse pointer depending on where the mouse pointer is).

Proszeky1 fails to teach wherein said callout has a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein.

Proszeky2 teaches wherein said callout has a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer (Figures 1 and 3; where the word bubbles have a sharp point sticking out of the upper left corner which is a tail that approximately overlaps with the user's pointer because they point to the selected word/expression, and as described in Proszeky1, the selection depends on placing a mouse on the selected word/expression and so the mouse's position would be approximately where the tail is located/pointing to)

wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein (Figures 1 and 3; where the bubbles in Figures 1 and 3 are visibly sized to the smallest size that fits all of the relevant information)

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1 to include the teaching of Proszeky2 of where the callout includes reading aid information, wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein, in order to provide all of the information needed for a human reader to understand or interpret the text displayed on the screen, as described by Proszeky2 (Introduction, paragraph 1).

Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, fail to teach where the service is provided over a global network from a server to a user, where the query is sent to the server, where the translation application is a server application which runs on the server, where the query is returned from the server.

Scanlan teaches where the service is provided over a global network from a server to a user (Figure 1, "processes the request by translating the text... transferred to the customer's browser and displayed in the requested language", col. 3, lines 32-45; "web page", col. 3, lines 3-13; where Scanlan teaches that the translation is done remotely and so the remote location "serves" the customer with the translated information)

where the query is sent to the server, where the translation application is a server application which runs on the server, where the query is returned from the server ((Figure 1, "processes the request by translating the text... transferred to the customer's browser and displayed in the requested language", col. 3, lines 32-45; "web page", col. 3, lines 3-13; where Scanlan teaches that the translation is done remotely and shows in

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Figure 1 that documents [i.e., website/translation] is communicated between the customer/client and the translation server/manager)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, to include the teaching of Scanlan of where the service is provided over a global network from a server to a user, where the query is sent to the server, where the translation application is a server application which runs on the server, where the query is returned from the server, in order to provide a simple and speedy translation method, as described by Scanlan (col. 2, lines 4-6).

As per Claim 49, Proszeky1 teaches/suggests a method for providing a real-time multilingual annotation to a user, said method comprising: ("provide translations for any piece of text displayed on a computer screen... text acquisition from the screen, morpho-syntactic analysis of the context of the selected word, dictionary lookup... able to recognize... multi-word expressions on the screen", Abstract; "reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second", Introduction, paragraph 4; what is contained in the bubble is an annotation for the text analyzed by the translator, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

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screen-scraping a segment of text in a first language, said segment of text being adjacent to, or overlaid by, the user's pointer, ("text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; "linguistic analysis", Section 3; where text acquisition is scraping a screen for text, and depends on where the mouse is. Linguistic analysis is language analysis and analyzing a language based on context requires knowing the grammar which defines how words surrounding a word affect its meaning, and so the linguistic analysis uses a number of logic/linguistic/grammatical rules to determine the meaning of a word [and make logical sense out of it, hence the rules are logical too])

calibrating said screen-scraped segment of text into a query ("acquires text from anywhere", Introduction, paragraph 4; "morpho-syntactic analysis of its context to determine what to look up in the dictionaries", Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis combines a word with context information [calibrating a query] to perform a dictionary lookup, and morpho-syntactic [i.e., language/linguistic] analysis performs syntax analysis using the rules of a language, which is a form of grammatical analysis since syntax deals with, among other things, parts of speech [e.g., verb, noun, etc.] and the analysis makes sense out of the word and so is logical in nature as well)

send said query to be translated ("translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; "linguistic analysis", Section 3; where the acquired text is given to the translation process to be translated)

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translating said query into a second language by looking up a database and applying a set of logic, linguistic, and grammatical rules ("linguistic analysis and dictionary lookups... morpho-syntactic analysis", Section 3, Phase 2; where the morpho-syntactic analysis and its rules is used to determine the context [linguistic and grammatical information] to determine what to logically retrieve from the dictionaries [where the context information is somehow mapped to the correct translation, and the mapping is a rule of sorts])

returning the translation of said query to the user's computer ("bubble", Introduction, paragraph 4; "output of the program", Section 3, especially last paragraph; "text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the bubble contains the translation information returned from the translation process)

display an annotation callout which contains said query and the translation of said query returned from the translation ("bubble", Introduction, paragraph 4; "output of the program", Section 3, especially last paragraph; "text acquisition from the screen... selected word...multi-word expressions", Abstract; "context... linguistic analysis... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the bubble contains the translation information returned from the translation process, and when the system can process either a single word or a number of words, it is obvious to also include the original text being translated so that the user does not

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mistake the translation of a single word for a translation of an expression, and vice versa)

wherein the length of said segment of text is automatically adjusted according to one or more logic, linguistic, and/or grammatical rules ("text acquisition from the screen... selected word...able to recognize...multi-word expressions... morphological analysis", Abstract; "idiomatic phrases", Section 3, especially paragraph 4; where being able to recognize a single selected word or a multi-word expression for translation adjusts the analysis window length to the number of words in the word/expression based on properties [rules] of the language being analyzed, which includes linguistic/language rules and any grammar rules that define a sequence of words as an expression/phrase/sentence. These rules make a sensible/logical decision on what to translate and so they are logical in nature as well)

wherein said callout is dynamically associated with the user's pointer ("reads text from anywhere on the computer screen, performs its linguistic analysis in the background... output is displayed in a bubble, in front of the existing screen contents... leaving the mouse pointer over the translation point for one second", Introduction, paragraph 4; where the mouse pointer determines the translation point and the bubble is obviously linked to the translation point and so is dynamically associated with the mouse pointer depending on where the mouse pointer is).

Proszeky1 fails to teach where the display in the callout includes reading aid information, wherein said callout has a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein.

Proszeky2 teaches where the display in the callout includes reading aid information ("pop-up bubble... can show much more than just dictionary entries... explanatory", Section 2.3, last paragraph; where the explanatory information and other information helps the user to understand the text).

wherein said callout has a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer (Figures 1 and 3; where the word bubbles have a sharp point sticking out of the upper left corner which is a tail that approximately overlaps with the user's pointer because they point to the selected word/expression, and as described in Proszeky1, the selection depends on placing a mouse on the selected word/expression and so the mouse's position would be approximately where the tail is located/pointing to)

wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein (Figures 1 and 3; where the bubbles in Figures 1 and 3 are visibly sized to the smallest size that fits all of the relevant information)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1 to include the teaching of Proszeky2 of where the display in the callout includes reading aid information, where the callout includes reading aid information, wherein said callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said callout is adaptive to fit the content therein, in order to provide all of the information needed for a human reader to understand or interpret the text displayed on the screen, as described by Proszeky2 (Introduction, paragraph 1).

Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, fail to teach where the service is provided over a global network from a server to a user, where the query is sent to the server, where the translation application is a server application which runs on the server, where the query is returned from the server.

Scanlan teaches where the service is provided over a global network from a server to a user (Figure 1, "processes the request by translating the text... transferred to the customer's browser and displayed in the requested language", col. 3, lines 32-45; "web page", col. 3, lines 3-13; where Scanlan teaches that the translation is done remotely and so the remote location "serves" the customer with the translated information)

where the query is sent to the server, where the translation application is a server application which runs on the server, where the query is returned from the server ((Figure 1, "processes the request by translating the text... transferred to the customer's browser and displayed in the requested language", col. 3, lines 32-45; "web page", col. 3, lines 3-13; where Scanlan teaches that the translation is done remotely and shows in Figure 1 that documents [i.e., website/translation] is communicated between the customer/client and the translation server/manager)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Proszeky1, in view of Proszeky2, to include the teaching of Scanlan of where the service is provided over a global network from a server to a user, where the query is sent to the server, where the translation application is a server application which runs on the server, where the query is returned from the server, in

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order to provide a simple and speedy translation method, as described by Scanlan (col. 2, lines 4-6).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ERIC YEN whose telephone number is (571)272-4249. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on 571-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Eric Yen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2626